

THE JACKSON REPUBLICAN.

WM. SCOTT HAYNES, Editor.]

PRINCIPLES: The only shrine at which we worship.—TRUTH: The weapon which we use in their defence.

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For the Jackson Republican. THE BROKEN HEART.

BY J. W. B.

Isadore Irving, at the age of eighteen, was a beautiful and accomplished girl, admired by all who knew her; she was of amiable disposition, affable and engaging in her manners, and possessed all the good qualities which adorn the female character. When first I saw her, I could not but admire and appreciate her loveliness; and, little did I think then, that she, so full of life and gaiety, so innocent and happy, would in a few years be the child of misery and sorrow. But it was her fate—her love had been bestowed on one unworthy of it—on one who triumphed over her virtue and then deserted her. Base flatterer—consummate villain—thus to sacrifice the happiness of a sweet confiding girl, render her once happy home miserable, and destroy her peace of mind forever. A man whose conscience would allow him to be guilty of such an act, must own a savage unfeeling nature, and pity never warmed his heart.

But he met his reward. Finding he could not remain longer in his native place, without fears of assassination, he left for foreign parts, and was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean.

Poor, unfortunate Isadore, lived a few years, after her seducer met a merited death in the briny waves of the ocean, but a great change had been wrought in her—her liveliness and gaiety had given place to melancholy; she cared not about mingling in society, she seemed always sad and dejected. Her father used all his exertions to induce her to forget her past troubles, but he could not succeed. She had loved, ardently and tenderly, and had been deceived by him whom she prized above all earthly things, and now there was nothing on earth to make her happy—death had no terrors for her, and she cared not how soon he came to deprive her of an existence which had been rendered miserable.

A year before this the family of Mr. Irving lived in unalloyed happiness and peace; his accomplished daughter was the solace and comfort of his declining years. Her lovely image recalled to his memory her departed mother when in the spring of life, he made her his bride, and he looked forward to the day with pleasure when she would be united to a man worthy of her confidence and affection. But the seducer came—the lovely flower was nipped in the bud—the father's fond anticipations were blasted; and he now beheld his beautiful and beloved daughter the broken-hearted dupe of a false, depraved and callous-hearted man.

Her grief and sorrow brought on consumption and after lingering a few weeks death came to her relief, and her gentle spirit went back to the God who gave it, and she is now at rest in that happy land where sorrow never enters, and "love is free from doubt and care."

Poor girl, she deserved a better fate—a few years before she was a happy, gay, and sprightly creature, but in an unpropitious hour she gave confidence to the flattery of a deceiver, who caused her premature death.

FALSEHOOD.—Falsehood is a fearful sin in the sight of God, and one against which the Bible utters many threatenings. Speak the truth always and to all men, and tell it in a frank, unequivocal manner. There are many persons who would be insulted, if thought capable of giving utterance to an untruth; and yet they have a remarkable faculty for getting around corners and across lots. They mystify, and explain and prevaricate, and make strange movements, which compel you to follow them many a weary way before you can arrive at the truth. It is a transparency of feeling and action, only, which is commendable and safe.—N. O. Protestant.

Mr. Parrot, for many years U. States Consul at Mazatlan, on the Pacific, passed through our city yesterday, on his way to Washington city. He is a Tennesseean, and takes Jackson county in his route, on a visit to his relations. He assures that the rumor of an intention on the part of the British fleet in the Pacific to take part in preventing our fleet from taking possession of the Mexico coast is without any foundation. He has travelled in North California, and concurs in the general accounts of its inviting character. He intends residing there when it is annexed to the United States. He has no doubt that it is already in their possession.

[Nash. Union.]

It is our vanity that makes the vanity of others so intolerable.

[From Thompson's Recollections of Mexico.]

MEXICAN WOMEN.

They have no fire-places in Mexico, and I think this circumstance has a very great influence on their character. It is not easy to estimate the moral influence of these family re-unions, to which we are accustomed, around the fireside on long winter evenings, which are passed in reading some excellent book, or in conversation not less instructive.

In walking the streets of Mexico, it would be very safe to bet that eight out of every ten persons you would meet would be officers, soldiers, priests, friars, or lepers, and it would be difficult to decide which class is the most numerous. All but the last of these classes are not only unproductive, but a charge upon the country. It does not seem to me that the whole productive industry of the country, so far as the Mexicans are concerned and excluding the profits of the labor and capital of foreigners, would be sufficient to support these drones.

I wish that I could in sincerity say that the ladies of Mexico are handsome. They are not, nor yet are they ugly. Their manners, however, are perfect; and in the great attributes of the heart, affection, kindness, and benevolence in all their forms, they have no superiors. They are eminently graceful in every thing but dancing. That does not come by nature, as we have the authority of Dogberry that reading and writing do; and they are rarely taught to dance, and still more rarely practice it.

I think that in another, and the most important point in the character of women, they are very much slandered. I am quite sure that there is no city in Europe of the same size where there is less immorality. Indeed, I cannot see how such a thing is possible. Every house in Mexico has but one outside door, and a porter always at that. The old system of the duenna, and a constant espionage, are observed by every one, and to an extent that would scarcely be believed. I have no doubt, however, that whatever other effects these restraints may have, their moral influence is not a good one. The virtue which they secure is of the sickly nature of hot-house plants, which wither and perish when exposed to the weather. Women, instead of being taught to regard certain acts as impossible to be committed, and therefore not apprehended or guarded against, are brought up with an idea that the temptation of opportunity is one which is never resisted.

I do not think that the ladies of Mexico are generally well educated. There are, however, some shining exceptions. Mrs. Almonte, the wife of Gen. Almonte, would be regarded as an accomplished lady in any country. Mexicans, of either sex, are not a reading people. The ladies read very little.

The general routine of female life is to rise late, and spend the greater portion of the day standing in their open windows, which extend to the floor. It would be a safe bet at any hour in the day between ten and five o'clock, that you would in walking the streets see one or more females standing thus at the windows of more than half the houses. At five they ride on the Paseo, and then go to the theatre, where they remain till twelve o'clock, and the next day, and every day in the year repeat the same routine. In this dolce far niente, their whole lives pass away. But I repeat, that in many of the qualities of the heart, which make women lovely and loved, they have no superiors.

The war of Independence was illustrated with many instances of female virtue of a romantic character, one of which I will mention. And I again regret that I have forgotten the name of the noble woman whose virtue and love of country was so severely tested. The lady to whom I refer had two sons, each of whom was in command of a detachment of the patriot army. One of them was made prisoner, and the Spanish General into whose hands he had fallen, sent for his mother and said to her, "I will induce your other son to surrender his army to me, I will spare the life of the one who is my prisoner." Her instant reply was, "No! I will not purchase the life of one son with the dishonor of another and the ruin of my country." This fact is historic, and is more true than history generally is.

The ladies of Mexico dress with great extravagance, and I suppose a greater profusion of "pearl and gold"—I will not say more barbaric—than in any other country. I remember that at a ball at the President's, Mr. Bacanegra asked me what I thought of the Mexican ladies; were they as handsome as my own country women? I of course avoided answering the question; I told him, however, that they were very graceful, and dressed much finer than our ladies. He said he supposed, and then asked me what I thought the material of the dresses of the two ladies which he pointed out had cost; and then told me that he happened to hear his wife and daughters speaking of them, and that the material of the dresses, blonde, I think, had cost one thousand dollars each. I asked on the same occasion, a friend of mine, who was a merchant, what he supposed was the cost of an ornament for the head, thickly set with diamonds of the Senora A—— G——. He told me that he knew

very well for he had imported it for her, and that the price was twenty-five thousand dollars; she wore other diamonds and pearls no doubt of equal value.

I have said that there are very rarely, if ever, anything like evening parties, or *salons*, social meetings, or calls to see the evening are quite as unusual, except among near relations, and even then the restraints of espionage are not at all relaxed. Persons who have seen each other, and been attached for years often meet at the altar without ever having spent half an hour in each other's company. Ladies of the better classes never walk the street except on one day in the year, the day before Good Friday, I believe it is. But they make the most of this their saturnalia; on that day all the fashionable streets are crowded with them, in their best "bibs and tuckers," and glittering in diamonds.

The streets are always, however, swarming with women of the middling and lower classes. The only article of dress worn by these are a chemise and a petticoat, satin slippers, no stockings and a rebozo, a long shawl improperly called by our ladies, a mantilla. This they wear over the head and wrapped close around their chin, and thrown over their left shoulder.

Whatever they may be in private, no people can be more observant of propriety in public; one may walk the streets of Mexico for a year, and they will not see a wanton gesture or look on the part of a female of any description, with the single exception, that if you meet a woman with a fine bust, which they are very apt to have, she finds some occasion to adjust her rebozo, and throws it open for a second. This rebozo answers all the purposes of shawl, bonnet, and frock body.

The women of Mexico, I think, generally smoke, it is getting to be regarded as not exactly *comme il faut*, and therefore do it privately. As the men generally smoke, they have advantage which Dean Swift recommends to all who eat onions, to make their sweet-hearts do so too.

From the New England Puritan. BOOK-PUFFING.

Among the causes of the present habits of licentious reading, the habit of bestowing almost indiscriminate commendation in newspapers, upon the books that are published, is not the least. A book can hardly be said to be published till it is sent to all the papers, far and near to be noticed; and where the issues of the press are so abundant, it would require more than the whole labor of one editor of each paper to read, form a nature judgment on all the books sent in for notice.—The circumstances of the case compel the editor to fill his column of the notices of books in an hour or two. If he be well acquainted with a book, his judgment may be of some value; but otherwise he must decide at a glance; and he knows the publisher expects commendation, and he is loth to withhold it.—Hence he is predisposed to fix on some circumstance that will justify it, and to give an off-hand opinion of that about which he knows nothing.

But the readers of the paper, to too great an extent, regard these certificates as evidence of character. Such and such papers of high standing have commended the book, and it is hence inferred that it must be good. Such notices are taken as warrant to buy and to read books, which would neither be bought nor read, if their true character had been known.—And it cannot be questioned, that many worthless and pernicious books have gained a currency, and contributed their share to vitiate the reading taste of the community, by this means.

We not unfrequently read in our exchanges, commendations of books that we ourselves have read, and books which we know the editors would not have commended if they had been at all aware of their contents. It is but a few weeks since we saw a notice of a book in a paper of high standing, whose editors are professors of religion and friends of revivals, while the book itself, though it had the appearance of a religious novel, was framed for the purpose of bringing revivals of religion into contempt and was adapted to exert a mischievous influence. But this is not the only specimen of what is every day occurring.

And this is not the worst of it. The notices which are written extempore often assume an enduring character, *Litera Scriptamanelet*. The publisher gathers them up as true testimony to the value of his wares, and the judgment of scores of editors of high standing, is set together in standing advertisements, as overbearing demonstration of the value of the book, when perhaps not one in the whole really knows enough of the book to form a judgment of it.

This is one of the ways in which so much worthless trash finds readers. Nor can the evil be corrected till a different custom obtains among editors, or till the people learn how much trust to put in judgments given without knowledge.—We profess no special exemption from the common failing, though we never intend to give decided commendations of works without known reasons. Nor would we wish our readers to understand that we have read a tenth part of the books whose titles appear in our columns.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The present condition of the Turkish empire is full of interest both in a political and prophetic point of view; the following remarks of Dr. Durbin, who lately visited the east, show that the Moslem power is ready to fall.

"We find in the internal condition of Turkey the same state of decay, and the same dependence upon Christian powers. The Pacha of Egypt was but very lately hovering over the capital of the Sultan, and would have driven his master out of the seraglio, had not the diplomatic notes and the cannon of the Christian powers arrested his progress and driven him out of Asia Minor and Syria, and confined him to Egypt. The Turkish government has no power to preserve order within its provinces; and to be under the protection of the consulate of any Christian power is of vastly greater advantage than to be under the shield of the Ottoman empire.

"The external and internal political weakness of the Turks is not more striking than the decay of their religion, trade, manufacture, and population. The charm of their faith is broken by the destruction of their political power; and infidelity with respect to their own religion, is spread widely among all, but particularly the upper classes. The decline of their religion inspires even the Christian with a momentary sadness, when he sees everywhere the mosques and religious monuments fallen to decay, and not a hand lifted to restore the crumbling walls or prop the tottering domes. Commerce and manufactures have well nigh become extinct throughout the empire, and exist now only where they have been preserved by the native Christians, or revived by Frank enterprise. Decay of trade has produced a great decrease and depreciation of coin, so that a Spanish dollar, that had only been worth five piastres formerly, was, when I was in the east, worth twenty-two piastres at Alexandria, twenty-four at Smyrna, and twenty-seven at Constantinople.

"But the decrease of the population is the most marked symptom of decay. At first, this decrease occurred chiefly among the native Christians, who melted away under the intolerable oppression of the Moslems; but for the last two centuries it has taken place among the Moslems themselves. The traveler is struck with astonishment and filled with melancholy as he beholds the crowded and countless cemeteries, and vast solitudes, where, but a few generations past, flourished populous cities, towns, and villages; the turban on the tomb-stones testify that a Mohammedan and not a Christian population is buried there. So I found it every where in Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor, and so Mr. Walsh describes it for a distance of three hundred miles from the capital, through Roumelia to the Danube, naturally one of the most fertile portions of the earth.

"There is not a road in Palestine or Syria along which even an ox-cart could be drawn for a mile, except on the level surface of some natural valley; and everywhere in Asia Minor the traveler stumbles on the broken pavements, now disused, which at once attest the former prosperity and present decay of the country.

"The extent of this decay of population cannot be accurately ascertained, as no census is ever taken. The various countries composing the empire possess natural capabilities sufficient to support the declarations of history that they teemed with population at the time of their first subjection to the Mohammedan power. Compare their condition now with what it was then, we shall not exaggerate the decrease of population when we say that three-fourths of it has disappeared, and the progress of decay is increasing, rather than diminishing. It is impossible to proximate with certainty the present population of Turkey. The divine Providence seems to indicate that the days of the empire of the False Prophet are numbered.

"The general expectation, the prevailing presentiment among the Turks themselves, and the irresistible decay of the empire, point to dissolution. The fearful consequences apprehended from the attempt of the great powers to distribute the various countries of Turkey among themselves, suggest the restoration of Christian states upon the soil where Christianity first triumphed and long held dominion. The black and bloody history of Mohammedanism is a sufficient warrant for christian powers to put an end to its political existence; and if not, let them withdraw their support from Turkey, and give countenance to the efforts of her Christian subjects, and these will soon number her days, and restore the dominion of the cross from Albania to Akabah, and from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean."—W. C. Advocate.

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.—In a late treaty entered into by the United States with sundry tribes of Indians, eleven tribes were represented, and all the chiefs signed the treaty, and declared their determination to assist in punishing all who might violate it.

Little do we know, when we go forth in the morning, what God means to do with us ere night.

Bishop Hall.

NEW DISCOVERY.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives an account of a scientific soiree at the residence of the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society. From the letter we make the following extract:

An Italian, one Dr. Silvestro, is about to exhibit some remarkable specimens of petrification. It appears that Dr. Silvestro has discovered a method of hardening, even to the consistency or rather solidity of marble, any organized substance.

He exhibited a human head—a man's—with the brain exposed—the upper portion of the skull sawn off, and as it were hard as stone, retaining its color and emitting no offensive effluvia, it somewhat resembled, but was, of course, infinitely more interesting than a wax model.

He also exhibited a woman's head, with the hair parted and dressed, the hair retaining its flexible properties and color, although the surface from which it grew resembled stone. There was also a child's hand, plump and dimpled, as in life, but cold, semi-transparent, and ringing like marble when struck. A peice of its liver, of deep, rich, chocolate-brown color, somewhat resembling red granite, and a petrified tongue appeared as if it never could have emitted a sound. It was literally a tongue in stone.

But the prettiest of these petrifications was a large bouquet of choice flowers, all preserving their natural colors, but as hard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them from the Parian marble. Cunning indeed must a sculptor have been, who could have produced a similar specimen of nature's handiwork; for not only the leaves and petals were rendered stone-like, but the minute, hairiform stems were rendered coralline. These flowers were preserved, it was stated, by a modification of the petrifying process, which was explained to be a pneumatic extraction of the juices, and a steeping for considerable time in chemical solutions. I should remark that the effect produced was quite different from what I have observed to result from steeping articles in petrifying springs, which merely deposit a carbonate of lime. Dr. Silvestro says that so cheap is his process, that at a very small expense our dead friends may be turned into stone; and one gentleman waggishly proposed that our great men, as soon as they were dead, should be petrified and stuck on a pedestal, and so save the expense of statues.

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

The Island of Rona is a small but very rocky spot of land, lying between the isle of Sky and the main land of Applecross, and is well known to mariners for the rugged and dangerous nature of its coast. There is a famous place of refuge at its north-western extremity called the "Muckle Harbor," of very difficult access, however, which, strange to say, is easier entered at night than during the day. At the extremity of this hyperborean solitude is the residence of a poor old widow, whose lonely cottage is called "the light-house," from the fact that she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. By keeping this light and the entrance of the harbor open, a strange vessel may enter with the greatest safety. During the silent watches of the night the widow may be seen, like Norma of the Fitful Head, trimming her little lamp with oil, fearful that some frail bark may perish through her neglect; and for this she receives no manner of remuneration—it is pure and unmingled philanthropy. The poor woman's kindness does not rest even here, for she is unhappy until the benumbed and shivering mariner comes ashore to share her little board, and recruit himself at her glowing and cheerful fire, and she can seldom be prevailed upon to accept of any reward. She has saved more lives than Davy's belt, and thousands of pounds to the underwriters. This poor creature, in younger days, witnessed her husband struggling with the waves, and swallowed up by the remorseless billows—

"In sight of home and friends that thronged to save."

This circumstance seems to have prompted her present devoted and solitary life, in which her only enjoyment is doing good.—*Inverness Cour.*

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Within a few days a fact was stated to us by Col. Todd, late Minister to Russia, which is a very strong illustration of the high character of Americans in some parts of Europe. It is a fact, most honorable to our country. Our readers know that the Engineer on the Great Russian Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, is Capt. Whistler, of the Topographical Corps, and a Graduate of West Point Military Academy. But this is not all, by any means. Col. Todd informed us that the grading and work on the entire line (440 miles) was given to American Contractors. This Contract amounts to Four and a half millions of dollars, and was given to American Contractors, in the face of the competition of all Europe, without security!!

This fact is enough to show how very high Americans stand in Russia—and Russia controls half of Europe.

[Cin. Chronicle.]

THE POST OFFICE WINDOWS.

The place of letter delivery, for those who have not boxes, is a good location to study human nature. Our friend GLASS, the polite clerk, must witness some striking traits in human life. The look, the tone of voice of the inquirer, will indicate to a close observer the nature of the news anticipated.

A woman in a neat, but plain garb, approaches the "ladies' window." Anxiety, mingled with sorrow, is plainly depicted upon her countenance. She inquires, in low and trembling tones, if there is any letter there for Mrs. Jane Smith. The proper pigeon hole is examined. A letter with that superscription is found and handed to her. She eagerly grasps it; glances over the superscription; recognizes the well-known hand; places the letter carefully in her bosom, and hastily departs. This scene, although it lasts but for a moment, tells her whole story. Mrs. Smith is a married woman—the wife of an industrious mechanic. Her husband has been absent for some time, in search of more profitable employment. She has not heard from him for a long time. She fears he is ill! The little fund which he left behind him is almost gone. She has been to the Post Office many times before, and each time, till now, has left it with a sadder heart. Now the joy which lights her countenance shows that her anxiety is at an end.

There comes a fair girl. Her countenance is beautiful, and in her dark lustrous eyes volumes can be read. She modestly asks for a letter. Search is made, but none found. The clerk, sympathizing with her disappointment, gently informs her that there is none. She turns away with a half suppressed sigh that tells as plainly as any words can tell of sorrow at not receiving a letter from an absent lover.

Scenes of a different kind may be witnessed at the "gentlemen's window." There is a hard run debtor, growling over a dunning letter for which he has paid his last dime.—See that prodigal dandy how he elbows his way through the crowd and calls for a letter. He is "hard up," and is expecting another remittance from the "governor."

Look at that fellow crawling in among the legs of the crowd about the window. He gets in and, reaching his hands upon the window sill, draws himself up and says:

"Is there a letter here for Pa?" The affable clerk asks, "Who is Pa?" On giving Pa's name and receiving a letter, he darts out in the greatest glee.

There is an elderly, plainly dressed man, who inquires for a letter for John Riley. There is a letter there for John Riley. The elderly looks at the post mark and becomes dubious whether he is the John Riley to whom the letter is written. To settle the question, the letter is opened and the clerk reads:

"I remain your faithful friend and lover till life shall end. SUSAN STOUT." A grin gathers on the faces of the bystanders at the tender winding up of John Riley's sweetheart's letter. The elderly man denies the soft impeachment, "Taint mine. I haint got no lover, and my old woman's sick abed." And Susan's letter goes back to the pigeon-hole until called for by the right John Riley.

Such are some of the scenes which may be witnessed daily by the loiterer about the Post Office windows.—*Chron.*

Trust not to the promise of the common swearer; for he that dares sin against God for neither profit nor pleasure, will trespass against you for his own advantage. He that dares break the precepts of his father, will easily be persuaded to violate the promises unto his brother. [W. C. Advocate.]

A newspaper in a family is equal to three months time in school each year. Go into the family where a newspaper is taken, and into those that cannot afford it, and mark the difference in the intelligence of the children, and be convinced. 1b.

A French officer quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for money, "while we Frenchmen," said he "fight for honor." "Very true," replied the swiss, "every one fights for what he most wants." 1b.

Philosophy is a proud, sullen detector of the poverty and misery of man. It may turn him from the world with a proud, sturdy contempt; but it cannot come forward and say, "Here are rest—grace—peace—strength—consolation!" 1b.

THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera which broke out in Persia, has taken a northerly direction, between the Caspian and Black seas, and has also crossed the Volga into Europe at Casan, only 2000 kilometers from St. Petersburg.

GENERAL GAINES,—has been ordered to repair to Washington city to show why he ordered out or called out troops, without any authority from head quarters.

Up jumped the devil in a rage And set two lines to fill this page.

Saturday, July 18, 1846.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. Cowper** Esq. as a candidate to represent Livingston county, in the next State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **Mr. James Brien** of Marshall, as a candidate to represent Calaway, Trigg and Marshall Counties, in the next State Senate.

THE CANVASS.—As the day for the election approaches apace, it behooves each and every Democrat, both in this, and the surrounding counties, to be on the alert, to see whether there is danger near, whether all are ready, and whether each man is at his true post and engaged in a vigilant and faithful performance of his duty. If there be any laggards in our ranks they should be stirred up to a sense of their duty; if there be any one professing to be of us who are leaning to the candidates of the Whigs from personal considerations, they should be reasoned with, and the folly of their way pointed out to them in all brotherly love and confidence; and if there be any in our midst who will not lend an ear to friendly counsel and still adheres to the false position which he has marked out to pursue, let him be warned that his course tends directly to the dissolution of the party with which he professes to stand connected, and the destruction of the very vital principles which he pretends to hold sacred and essential to the future well-being of the nation. If we wish to succeed these things must be done—they must be done faithfully and earnestly, and when done, we have no fears as to the result, all will then come up and do their duty, their whole duty, like honest men like good and true Democrats—all will then march to the polls and vote their political opinions without regard to personal interests or personal attachments—all will be found actively engaged in the performance of their duty:—the general rallying cry will be: *On boys, on to the rescue; one more charge and the day is ours—one more charge and victory perches upon our Banner.*

It is hinted, yea, broadly asserted, that the vote of the whig candidate in this county is to be swelled "severely" through the support of Democrats. Can this be possible? Can one claiming to belong to the Democratic party, and to advocate Democratic principles, now that a strictly party contest is at issue—now that the success of his cause may be secured in the State by the election of a Democrat from this county, so far prove recreant to himself, his principles and his country as to go to the polls and cast his vote for a man who avows himself opposed to every single principle which he holds as near, dear and sacred? No, this must not, cannot, should not and will not be, if these individuals only but stop a moment to think—to think well, before acting. There is too much at issue, too much at stake for any of our friends to justify themselves either with in their own bosom or before their fellows when marching to the polls and casting their votes for a whig. We can't believe that a man of them will do it—they are all too honest in their convictions of the rectitude of their principles to endanger them by doing that—it can't be done: no, not it.

NAVAL.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says that 900 men are now engaged at the navy-yard, Boston. The Independence will be ready for sea in two or three weeks. Her guns have been changed to a heavier calibre, with fewer of them. She is to be the flag-ship of Com. Shubrick, in the Pacific. The Ohio will take her place next in dock. The Franklin is to be made a receiving ship, which can be done at a cost of \$5,000. In the rope-walk some ten or twelve tons are turned out daily.

The greatest activity prevails at the Brooklyn navy-yard. The Albany will be ready for sea in thirty days. No officer has yet been ordered to the command of this fine sloop, although upwards of thirty have applied. The Boston is nearly ready for sea, though her destination is unknown. No officers have yet been ordered to her. The Preble is only waiting the complement of her crew to sail to the Gulf of Mexico. Store-ship Erie, Lt. Bullus, is fitting out to carry stores to the Gulf.

It is reported in the Quebec Gazette of the 24th June, that the city of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been totally destroyed by fire, with the exception of two stores. The fire occurred on the 12th. Fifty soldiers are said to have perished in blowing up houses. St. Johns has suffered severely by successive fires in 1816, 1817, and 1818.

POSITION DEFINED.—Our friend Boyd has come out like a man and defined definitely, his true position on all the subjects contained in our list of interrogatories of last week.

He says: He is for the passage of an unconditional law to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to revise and remodel our present Constitution.

He is for the Tariff of 1842, though some of the provisions of the bill he deems wrong in principle, and will vote for a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, who will sustain the Tariff as it is, if not repealed by the present Congress; and who will go to reinstate it if so repealed.

He will vote for a Senator who will favor the re-establishment of a United States Bank.

He will vote for a Senator who will be in favor of a "judicious and proper system of Internal Improvements."

He will vote for a Senator who will be in favor of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States:

He does not know how comprehensive the "general-good-and-welfare" system may go; but will vote for a Senator who will in his representative capacity, vote for all bills which that Senator may conceive to be constitutional and for the good of the people.

These are the opinions of friend Boyd given by himself, and will be found sufficiently whiggish, to satisfy the most rampant coon of all the tribe. They go the whole swine; head, tail, bristles and all, for that most obnoxious system of measures devised by Mr. Clay at the celebrated Extra session of "Tip & Tye's" administration, and which have been cast aside by the people as unworthy their support and confidence.

All we will now say is: Can any man professing democratic principles, vote for friend Boyd after such a declaration. Think on it, friends, think on it.

Friend Boyd's opinions will catch a little special and particular "goss and scissors," from this till the day of election.

FROM FORT PIERRE.—A small company of traders from Fort Pierre, which place they left on the 10th June, arrived at St. Louis on the 3d inst., with a large number of buffalo robes, consigned to P. Chouteau Jr. & Co. On the way down a quarrel arose between two of the men, Napoleon Maguffin and Victor Barazar, in which the former was killed. Barazar was brought down in irons, and on his arrival was handed over to the custody of the U. S. Marshall.

FROM FORT SNELLING.—Some intimations were recently received at Fort Snelling that the Indians were collecting in that vicinity with the intention of making an attack on the fort, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of one of the Sioux, who had been given up and was held in custody, either as hostage or for being concerned in the murder of a chief some time ago. A demand for his release was sent some days before, which was refused.

WISCONSIN.

A letter dated at Milwaukee on the 17th ultimo, says:

"The marshals of the different counties are taking the census of the Territory, and from present appearances our population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of over one hundred thousand within five years. The population of this city will not vary fifty from 2,500—an increase of 5,000 in two years. The population of the county of Milwaukee, embracing the city and seven townships, will be about 17,000. The county of Waukesha, which was set off from this country last winter, will not vary much from 20,000; making 37,000 inhabitants in a district of country thirty-three miles in length by thirty in width, which ten years ago was an unbroken wilderness. And the immigration to Wisconsin is larger the present than it ever has been any previous season."

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

Two regiments have been formed out of the volunteer companies assembled at Alton. The third regiment is not complete, all the companies not having yet arrived.

On Tuesday the 30th ult., Gen. John J. Hardin was elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment, by an almost unanimous vote.

Capt. Wm. H. Russell, of St. Clair County, was elected Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, by nearly as unanimous a vote.

Col. Baker's regiment left Springfield a few days ago, en route for Alton, and thence, we presume, to Jefferson Barracks. They reached Alton on the 1st and St. Louis on the 2d inst.

CALDWELL.

Our friends in Caldwell are acting very badly, very badly indeed, and without they mend their ways, our party, in that county, must eventually suffer. They have permitted themselves to be so cut up and divided, on a county question, that they have actually lost sight of the great party issues at stake in the present election, and have now three prominent Democrats on the field.

What can all this mean? What can our friends in that good old Democratic county expect but inevitable defeat, with such a state of things as this existing. If not defeated now, if they shall now effect the election of the one or the other of the Democratic candidates before them, still the canvass must engender such a state of feelings among our friends as will eventually prove hurtful to the cause. This state of things should not be permitted to exist; our friends should go to work at once, heal up all their differences, compromise, as far as possible, all causes for future excitement and designate the man, on party grounds which they would have to represent them in the next legislature. Let them select either of the gentlemen now on the field, and all will be perfectly safe; but if this cannot be done, why then, let all the present candidates stand aside and give place to some mutual friend of the whole, some one upon whom they can rally their respective friends without a harsh feeling existing in their bosom to war with him. The day of election is approaching apace and whatever is done should be done right away; at once, before the breach is made so wide that a whig can slip in, divide and conquer. Will the candidates take this matter into consideration and settle their conflicting claims among themselves. If you cannot do it, call in mutual political and personal friends to do so for you. If these cannot effect the object as the last resort call on them to select some other man and the whole of you give place to, and give him your hearty and undivided support. Do this and you throw around your names a chord of confidence, a tie of respect and admiration which must endear you to every democratic heart—it will show all, that you love principles, more than you do personal advancement.

Mr. Williams formerly of the Shelbyville, Tenn., Volunteers, passed up on yesterday on his return home, having lost the use of his left arm, and informs us that the Army under Gen. Taylor were still lying at Matamoros preparing to move on to Monterey as soon as practicable. When he left it was thought the line of march for effective operations, could not be taken up earlier than about the 1st of September. This delay arises solely, from the lack of means to transport the necessary arms and stores.

Volunteers were daily arriving at Point Isabel and all were in fine spirits at the prospects ahead for a brush with the enemy. No man pretended to think himself a match for less than five Mexicans; many claimed double that number to their share. The health of the Army was generally very good. Old "Rough and Ready" has the unlimited love and confidence of both officers and men, and when he says strike, they are confirmed that they will be right and are resolved to go ahead—do or die.

GENERAL GAINES.

The Washington Union says: A court of inquiry to consist of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brady, Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, and Col. J. Crane, members, and Bvt. Capt. J. F. Lee, recorder, has been ordered by the President to convene at Fort Monroe on the 18th of July, to investigate the conduct of Bvt. Major General Gaines.

1st. In calling upon the governors of several of the States for volunteers or militia to be mustered into the service of the United States; and also in appointing or authorizing certain individuals—from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, 1846, to raise troops to be mustered into the service of the United States; and to examine into the authority and circumstances under which such acts were done.

3d. In organizing and mustering, or causing to be mustered, into the service of the United States, a body of volunteers or militia of the State of Alabama about the 12th of June, 1846; and to examine into the circumstances calling for the said act of General Gaines, in reference to instructions given to him by the Secretary of War, in letters dated respectively the 28th of May and the 1st of June, 1846; and the order of June 2, 1846, relieving him from the command of the western division of the army.

4th. In giving orders, since the 1st of May, 1846, to officers of the ordnance, commissary, quartermaster, and pay departments, to issue and distribute ordnance and ordnance stores, subsistence

stores, and for the disbursement and payment of public funds to certain designated individuals or bodies of men; and to inquire also whether the persons to whom such issues or payments were ordered or made, were legally in the service of the United States, or properly authorized to receive, or have the custody of public property or money.

The court is ordered to report the facts of the case, and to express an opinion thereon."

LAUNCH.—On yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, our friends Messrs. Sherar and Rawleigh launched amid the joyous shouts of a crowd of ladies, misses, gentlemen & boys the splendid hull for a steamer which they have just completed. She moved into the water like a very thing of life, without a jar or an accident of any kind, whatever. Her hull has been built by her enterprising owners, for the use and benefit of a purchaser, and we doubt not if one would call along one of these days hard by with the ready in hand, a bargain could be had. The workmanship and model, has been pronounced by judges perfect in their kind. These gentlemen deserve success if they do not reap it—reap it though, they should.

COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

When the name of J. K. Polk was first presented to the people of the United States as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency the whig press and people from one end of the Union to the other, pretended to have just learned that such a statesman lived, and the continual cry was, "who is Jimmy Polk?" To this insolent and unmeaning interrogatory, all kinds of answers suited to effect the purposes of his opponents, and, if possible to lower him in the estimation of the people were given. By some he was dubbed "the little duck river Col," by others "a second rate county court lawyer," and by the whole a "third rate politician," with no fixed principles save those of subserving the behests of his masters and the advancement of party, as one of its veriest hacks. Such were the means resorted to, to prevent his election, but all without avail. The people could not be gulled twice "hand running" with whig logic, coon tales and gold spoon stories. They saw through the whole scheme and elevated to the proudest position in the world, this whig reviled one—he was placed in the Chief Executive Chair of a nation of freemen. Was the peoples confidence then misplaced? Were they deceived in the estimate which they then placed on both his ability and inclination to serve them? Let facts, as spread before them by the Washington Union, speak for themselves. What sayeth they:

"Fifteen months of Mr. Polk's administration have elapsed; let us briefly review them, beginning with our foreign relations.

He came to the chief magistracy of this republic, with great Britain and Mexico threatening war on the United States, (with France, the ally of those two nations, almost offensive and defensive,) and not a power in the world our ally, if even our well-wisher.

He had a combined and formidable party to contend against his measures at home, and the greatest powers, maritime and territorial, of the globe, his foreign antagonists.

If universal belief of what, to be sure, is as yet only known to a few, be reliable evidence, our difficulties with England are amicably and honorably settled. In all controversies, and on all occasions, to end the dispute without loss or discredit, is a great consummation. Mr. Madison's administration closed the war of 1812 gloriously, by a treaty, which did not exactly secure us against a recurrence of the causes of the conflict. So it will soon become the prevailing opinion that Mr. Polk has secured more than any preceding administration could obtain; and what he was, in view of all the circumstances, bound to accept, in the recent prevention of rupture with England.

Oregon from the Columbia to 49° will be found to be a most desirable acquisition; an acquisition it is, because, however the rightful title may have stood, the possession under the convention has been from the first against us. The mouth of Frazer's river will be found near to, if not at 49°. The consistency of the President, the honor of the country, and another thirty years of peace and prosperity, will soon appear as the result of the settlement of the Oregon controversy. So much in their exterior relations, for the United States and Great Britain.

As to France: those only can appreciate the influence of Mr. Polk's administration on that wonderful people, (as Washington once called the French,) who are best acquainted with them. The President's annual message last December was an experiment which opens a new American era. The Texas territories of the British minister there, (Elliot,) and the French minister there, (Allaye de Cyprey,) were rebuked in tone, temper and fact, by such language and measures as more than crushed European interference in American quarrels—more than crushed it, rendered it contemptible and ridiculous. In the last debates, 28th of May, of the French parliament, the opposition leader (Thiers) and the prime minister (Guizot) vie with each other which shall treat the power of this great country, as they never fail to call it, with most respect. Since the Polk administration began, France, in spite of her government, and more than ever, has become the ally of the United States.

Mexico lies at our mercy. No English, French, Spanish, or other arm will be raised to ward off the blows which we must deal. The thorough-going course of the Polk administration with Mexico first, in the earnest and almost humble solicitation of peace, and then in the vigorous infliction of war—this course insures speedy and satisfactory, long-lasting, prosperous; and profitable peace with Mexico. No wise man will complain of the expense, for the expense will be a hundred fold repaid to us in the first ten years after the war, and no benevolent man will deplore hostilities which were the fortunate breaking of an imposing volume of virulent matter, incurable but by the very method that Providence ordained as a cure. Instead of peace like war, we have war, the sure precursor of peace, with Mexico. If Conner's squadron had not been sent to Vera Cruz, and Taylor's army to Matamoros, continual quarrel with Mexico was inevitable, and eternal European intrigue. The cannon of Palo Alto cleared a murky atmosphere; and we predict that President Polk's second annual message will announce to Congress what the whole world will acknowledge, that the foreign relations of the United States are profitable and progressive in amity with all mankind. So much for our foreign relations in the first fifteen months of Mr. Polk's administration.

Our internal concerns are yet to be thoroughly developed. The reforms which he has recommended, now depend upon the action of Congress. But give us a revenue tariff—a constitutional treasury—the graduation of the public lands, and other improvements which are now before Congress, and we shall hail this session as one of the most brilliant and advantageous which ever shone upon our country.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—By a statement of the U. S. treasurer, it appears that the amount of public money on deposit in the various banks on the 29th of June, was \$9,310,258 01. The transfers of the government to the Canal and Banking Company of this city, during the month, were \$1,456,500. The sum of money subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of the previous month, (May,) was \$11,478, 064. The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st, it is officially stated, was \$71,164 38.

THE ARMED OCCUPATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, writing on the 26th ult., says in relation to this recently broated rumor:

A plan is on foot, heartily participated in, I believe, by the Executive and his advisers, of sending one thousand men to California, to be raised as infantry, from New York and New England, and to be selected, with the understanding that they are to go to California, and not to return. The object is to secure able-bodied men, and as many of them as possible to be mechanics. The design is to send them into California to act as once as soldiers for the defence of the country, and as emigrants to people it—and with the understanding that they will plant the standard of the country in California, which they take out with them.

The design is to keep this plan secret for the present. Interviews have been held with the President and others upon the subject for the few days past, and further interviews have been promised.

The correspondent of the Evening Post notices the above rumor thus:

A project is said to be under advisement at the executive end of the avenue, for procuring volunteers to enlist for two years, to serve in New Mexico and California, to be rewarded at the end of that time by certain grants of lands, in addition to their regular current pay. Of course they will form military colonists. I cannot say whether this is fact or fiction. It looks very much like mere random and specious data.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

The French brig, La Princesse Marie, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st inst. from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 6th. We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune:

The citizens of Tampico were divided into two parties—one, with Gen. Anastasio Parodi at the head, supported by the military, were in favor of Federation and Santa Anna; the other party were for arming the people in favor of Federation without Santa Anna. A third was about springing up when the brig left.

There were at Tampico eleven vessels of different nations at the time of the blockade. The authorities at that place were about prohibiting cargoes from going on board American vessels, when Capt. Saunders, of the sloop of war St. Mary's, hearing of this sent a despatch informing the authorities that if there was any detention of American property none other should leave the port. The contemplated order was therefore, withdrawn.

The fort at Tampico had been washed away by a freshet a short time before the Princesse Marie sailed.

The three Gun boats built at N. York for the Mexican service were lying in the river above Tampico.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico to the effect that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern division of the army, and that it has been given to Gen. Mejia.

There were but 300 troops at Tampico at the last accounts—of these 79 were runaway negroes from this place and Havana. These constitute the whole amount of force between Tampico and the Rio Grande.

A passenger politely furnished us with the following further intelligence:

Mazatlan, on the 9th May, under the command of Col. Tellez, has revolted against Paides, proclaiming Santa Anna President.

Parades was to leave the capitol on the 6th inst., for the army at the north, at the head of the army of reserve.

The Mexican press puts down the number of officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, in the battles of the 8th and 9th, at 802.

THE WAREHOUSING BILL.

A writer from Washington in the New York Evening Post, who is favorable to the warehousing bill lately introduced into Congress, thinks that it has but little chance of success this session. The following are the general provisions of the bill, as stated by Mr. Dix of N. York, upon introducing it to the Senate:

1. Merchandise may be deposited, and remain in store two or three years, instead of sixty or ninety days, before selling it off for the purpose of realizing the duties.

2. Merchandise may be withdrawn from store, at any time during the two or three years, for domestic use or consumption, on the payment of charges and duties, without exacting interest on the latter from the date of the entry.

3. Merchandise may be entered for exportation at any time during the two or three years, on the payment of actual charges and expenses.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.

The bark Tarquin, Capt. Harding, arrived yesterday from Laguna on the 19th inst.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger on the Tarquin, that on the 16th inst. the U. S. brig Somers, Com'r. Ingraham, received despatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war, and offering their services to furnish the Somers with whatever the vessel might require. The Somers immediately took on board some supplies, and sailed the same night to join the squadron off Vera Cruz.

[N. O. Pic. 24.]

FROM VALPARAISO.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Valparaiso, says:

"The elections are over, and President Bulnes is again elected. We had some excitement here the last night of the election day—some sixty wounded and nine killed. This I have from one of the medics. There were several stores robbed, and quite an attempt to raise a revolution. The ship Horstena, of Baltimore, had sailed, having on board Senor Carvallo, Minister from Chili to the United States, and several young Chilions, who were to finish their education in our country. Don Felix Kenna, one of the candidates for the Presidency, had been arrested, and was, with some forty others, sent as a prisoner on board the frigate Chili."

FIGHTING FOR A HALF DIME.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

During the time Capt. Walker was confined in the Castle of Perote as a prisoner of war, the flag-staff was blown down. The prisoners, or a portion of them, Capt. W. being one, were ordered to replace it. Before the pole was replaced, Walker took from his pocket a half dime and dropped it into the scap, and turning to Dan Henrie and General Green, who were all prisoners, said "I, for one, pledge my word and sacred honor, that I will live I will yet see that piece of American coin again. From the chivalry displayed, there is yet a fair prospect of his fulfilling his word."

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, now at Alton, under the command of Col. J. J. Hardin, has been fully organized by the election of Wm. Weatherford, of Jacksonville, as Lieut. Colonel, and Wm. B. Warren, of the same place, as Major.

PAY AND PLAY.

That's the word with members of the House at Washington. They can't get a quorum, and there is a fuss every day about the subject. The Baltimore Sun says those who have made tariff speeches will not remain, and those who don't want to speak won't stop to listen to free-trade harangues. So the boys are! Fine legislators truly. It will be mid-August before they get home—Uncle Sam will have to sweat this time.

[Am. Democrat.]

ITEMS.

The citizens of Randolph county, Ohio, are objecting to the project of a settlement there of John Randolph's negroes. The excitement among them is high, and it is said that force and arms will be used, if necessary to prevent it.—*Id.*

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Union states that the line of Magnetic Telegraph is about to be commenced at Mobile, extending north.—*Id.*

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Salem, Mass., on the 30th ult.—*Id.*

WHISKEY FOR THE ARMY.—The Government has advertised for 65,000 gallons of whiskey, for the use of the army that is going to invade Mexico.

OSWEGO FLOURING MILLS.—The number of flouring mills in Oswego is ten, with fifty-three run of stone, capable of turning out 4,900 barrels of flour per day.

The Old School General Assembly, sitting at Philadelphia, refused to restore Rev. Mr. McKee, suspended from the ministry for marrying his deceased wife's sister.

The people of Indiana are preparing to raise funds for a monument to be erected on the Tippecanoe battle ground.

Dr. Olin and lady left this port in the steamer on Monday, the 1st of June, for the London Convention. His health appeared better than usual. Several brethren of the city took leave of him at the wharf.—*Zion's Herald, June 10.*

DELEGATES TO THE LONDON CONVENTION.—The Associate reformed Presbyterian Church have appointed the following clergymen as delegates to the London Convention: Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of Pittsburgh; Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Newburgh; Rev. William M'Leary, of New York; Rev. Alexander Sharp, of Shippensburg; and Rev. James F. Sawyer of Springfield. Some of them intend to go on board the Henry Clay, which will sail on the 6th of June.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Estimating the increase at three per cent. per annum on the census of 1840, the population of the United States would amount to 20,140,370, on the first of June, 1846.

There is a young gentleman living in Cincinnati, not yet twenty years of age, who reads fluently some eight or nine of the principal languages, and what is somewhat uncommon among our scholars, he reads the Hebrew without the points which generally accompany that language when written. He is not only acquainted with the structure of various languages, but is said to have an extensive knowledge of their literature.

BANK FAILURE.—The Augusta Chronicle of the 25th ult., says: "The Commercial Bank of Macon was closed on Tuesday, the 26th inst. We have not been able to learn any thing about the extent of its liabilities, or the probable loss to the community. That it has failed, however, there is no doubt."

Under the arrangement which has been made between the United States and Great Britain, for the mutual refunding of overcharged duties, the amount reimbursed in favor of American merchants by the British government is upward of £80,000, or between \$400,000 and \$500,000. These erroneous duties were chiefly paid on rough rice imported into Great Britain.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Louisiana house of representatives, on the 8th, discussed a bill to abolish public executions; and passed it by a vote of 38 to 24. A substitute proposing the entire abolition of strangling to death was discussed and withdrawn as not consistent with the main proposition. An attempt was made to have slaves hung in the old way, but defeated, 35 to 25.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

ELEMENTS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.—In the British house of commons there are two admirals, one general, one lieutenant general, seven major generals, twenty-two colonels, thirty-two lieutenant colonels, seven majors, sixty-seven captains of the army and navy, twelve lieutenants, and two cornets, making a total of one hundred and fifty-three legislators interested in the consumption of gunpowder.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—An English paper says, that the lords of the admiralty are determined to put an end to the practice of flogging in the navy, except in extreme cases of misconduct.

A letter received at the Merchants' Exchange, from St. Johns, N. F., dated April 27, states, that the seal fishery has been very unsuccessful this spring, only 80,000 seals have been brought in. The insurance offices have ascertained their loss to be £10,000 for that trade.

TRANSMISSION OF ARMS.—Two thousand five hundred stands of muskets, with bayonets, belts, cartridge boxes, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition, including grape and canister, have been taken from the arsenal in New York city and shipped to the south for the use of the army.

Accounts from various parts of Maryland and Virginia, mention very great destruction in the wheat fields, by the Hessian Fly.—*Bap. Ban.*

MISSIONARY FUNDS.—The amount of money received by Richard E. Eddy, Esq., assistant treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, during the missionary meeting last week, was between sixteen and seventeen thousand dollars.

The New York Mercury says, that President Polk's Proclamation of war with Mexico is nearly word for word the same as President Madison's Proclamation of 1812, declaring war with Great Britain.

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—The number of soldiers called for by the requisition of the War Department in this state has been raised, and a number of companies which have offered will not be needed.

FRUIT WITHOUT BLOSSOMS.—The Lowell Courier says, that Mr. Isaac Page, of that city, has an apple tree, which never blossoms, and yet it brings forth fine fruit and bears well. Where the blossom ought to be there is something resembling a bud, but it has no blossom or flower.

OUR MINISTER AT LONDON.—At the last advice, Mr. M'Lane was still so unwell as to be unable to leave his room. He could not even be present at the funeral ceremonies performed over the body of Mr. Melville.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—Nine hundred African slaves were recently brought to Cuba in one vessel, and readily disposed of, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the British Consul.

THE TARIFF.

The irregularity of the mail at this juncture is very annoying, as in its due course we should have received the vote in the House, upon McKays Tariff Bill.

The federal papers are full of a most offensive exultation as to the late speeches of Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Rathbun, &c. We wish that some of these expressions could have been telegraphed to Washington, and had their full influence on the minds of those members who have been so rarely in the receipt of such unwelcome praise.

If the complaint of the unequal distribution of offices, had been the only cause of this hostile demonstration, it would not be worthy of any member of the Ohio delegation. If it were not for the existence of war, any resistance of Mr. McKay's Bill, aside from the tea and coffee clause, would be an untenable position, for any democrat to assume. The question of the revenue, however, changes in some measure the aspect of the question. That must be had—public debt should be avoided, and a Democrat might be justified in voting for such a war Tariff, as would be wholly inadmissible as a peace measure.

The Tariff of 1842 should not be suffered to perpetuate its wrongs, until every means have been exhausted to dispense with its unjust and partial provisions. Hostility to it is a cardinal point of Western Democracy. If McKay's Bill cannot unite the Democratic party, still let us have some measure more kindred to our long cherished principles than the Black Tariff of 1842. That is prohibitive, designed throughout the check importations and reduce revenue. Whatever may have been the first flush of its operation, such is its intrinsic tendency, aggravated by the existence of present hostilities.

The products of the West must not be confiscated in the granaries of toll, merely to pamper the sleek and bountiful aristocracy of the East. Give the Government the revenue, as we have furnished the men of war—but at the same time open to this Western valley, in a greater degree than hitherto, the market of the world! From this, the bright of our fertile plains, the Tariff of 1842 restricts us.

Whatever may be the news of to-day's mail, our advocacy of the true Western interests shall not be abated.

We give the few votes in the House, as we find them reported in the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. McKay moved to strike out the duty of 75 per cent. on brandy and distilled spirits, and insert 100 per cent. which was agreed to.

Mr. McKay then moved to strike out the following articles from schedule B, and to insert them in a new schedule of 40 per cent., which was agreed to, viz: Alabaster, almonds, anchovies, cassia, cloves, composition table tops, combs, preserved fruits, etc., currants, dates, figs, preserved ginger, grape, mace, nutmegs, pimento, prepared fish and poultry, prunes, raisins, cigars, wines.

The following articles were, on his motion, added to schedule B. 30 per cent.—Ale, beer, porter, China earthen and stone ware, fire crackers, flats, braids, willow splits, &c., for making hats and bonnets; hats, bonnets of straw or satin straw, etc. sewing silks in gum or otherwise, silk twist or mohair, materials for painter's colors, fireworks.

A motion was made to strike out 'salt' from schedule D, which imposes a duty of 20 per cent. It was carried, yeas 90, nays 60.

The following articles were also stricken out of the same schedule, viz: olive oil, nuts, matted hair cloth, straw hats and bonnets, tobacco, unmanufactured; hams, hemp, unmanufactured grass cloth, ginger root.

A great number of amendments proposed to other sections of the bill, were rejected. Several motions to add 'salt' to other sections of the bill, were made and rejected.

The Baltimore Sun learned by Telegraph that the vote has been taken in the House on the clause relative to salt, tea and coffee, which are made free articles, by a vote of 104 to 60. The fishing bounties repealed by 107 to 69. The committee rose at half past 6 o'clock and adjourned.—*Cin. Eng.*

ROAD TO SANTA FE.

We find in the New York Courier and Enquirer a table of distances on the route from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, compiled from Gregg's valuable book—"The Commerce of the Prairies." From St. Louis to Independence is 250 miles directly across the State of Missouri.—The Missouri River is navigable to that point. This has been the great rendezvous for traders going to Santa Fe for some years back, and every thing necessary for the trip across the prairies may be had there. From Independence to Santa Fe, according to Gregg, 775 miles, and the trip is made under favorable circumstances, in forty days. The places named in the following table are merely camping grounds. Nothing like improvements are met with this side of the settlements of New Mexico. About 500 miles of the route is an uninterrupted prairie. The rich prairie soil is covered with luxuriant and beautiful vegetation until the Arkansas is reached—beyond the river it presents a barren and forbidding aspect. Buffalo and deer are found in great abundance on the road, which for the most part is not a very difficult one. Between the Arkansas and the Cimarron rivers, says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, a distance of 58 miles, intervenes a sandy desert, formerly difficult of passage and destitute of water, and the route for some distance farther continues to be one of considerable labor. After crossing the river, dense thickets are encountered, and the face of the country assumes the character of a mountainous region, being broken into tall cliffs, deep gorges and a generally rough and hard surface. After passing the Upper and Cold Springs, which are three hundred and thirty miles from Independence, the track becomes perfectly plain and easy, and from the top of Round Mountain, 50 miles further ahead, a magnificent view is obtained of the immense plains which lie adjacent, destitute of timber, except around the bluffs of ravines, and only occasionally covered with herds of countless buffalo. "Looking southward," says Mr. Gregg, "a varied country is seen, of hills, plains, mounds and sandy undulations; but on the whole northern side extensive plains are spread out, studded occasionally with variegated peaks and ridges. Far beyond these, to the north-westward, and low in the horizon, a silvery stripe appears upon an azure base, resembling a list of chalk-white clouds. This is the perennially snow-capped summit of the eastern spur of the Rocky Mountains." The road soon becomes rough and rocky, and from the Rio Colorado to San Miguel, a distance of about 100 miles, it runs south-west nearly parallel with the spur of snow-capped mountains already mentioned. This region is celebrated for its sudden and severe storms of thunder, hail and rain. For the last fifty miles before reaching San Miguel, the road stretches over an elevated plain and is entirely unobstructed. San Miguel is the first settlement of any kind upon the route. It stands in the valley of the Rio Pecos, and is little more than a series of irregular cluster of mud huts. From that place to Santa Fe the distance is a little over fifty miles, and the road is rough and uneven, running over hills and crossing deep gulches.

This is the precise route which the expedition against Santa Fe, under command of Col. Kearney, is to take, and a knowledge of it becomes a matter of interest to all persons, but especially so to those who desire to join the service.

FROM INDEPENDENCE TO

Round Grove,	35
Narrows,	30
100 mile Creek,	35
Bridge do,	8
Big John Spring,	40
Council Grove,	15
Diamond Spring,	15
Lost Spring,	12
Cottonwood Creek,	15
Turkey do,	35
Little Arkansas,	35
Cow Creek,	16
Arkansas River,	16
Walnut Creek,	19
Ash do,	6
Pawnee Fork,	6
Coon Creek,	33
Cashes,	33
Ford of Arkansas,	20
Sand Creek,	20
Cimarron River,	36
Little Spring,	18
Willow Bar,	18
Upper Spring,	18
Cold do,	5
McNees Creek,	25
Rabbit Ear do,	20
Round Mound,	8
Rock Creek,	8
Point of Rocks,	19
Rio Colorado,	19
Ocate,	6
Santa Clara Spring,	21
Rio Mora,	22
Rio Gallinas,	22
Rio de Bernal,	17
San Miguel,	17
Pecos Village,	23
Santa Fe,	25
Total,	735.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road Company met on Wednesday last, a majority being present.—The President stated that the South Carolina and Georgia Roads were willing to join the Wilmington Company in furthering the project of continuing the road to the South Carolina Railroad, and that should Congress sanction the measure, the Postmaster General would advance, in aid of the connecting link, ten years' mail pay of the new road, and one-third of the mail pay, during the same period, of the Wilmington, Charleston, and Georgia Roads. This amount would be about \$800,000, and would go far towards building the road.

[Charleston News.]

FROM CANADA AND THE PROVINCES.—Advises from Montreal are of the 27th, from Quebec of the 26th, and from Toronto of the 23d ult., all inclusive.

The Canadian papers seem to be altogether at fault as to the breaking up of the ministry. It seems certain, however, that Mr. Sherwood has resigned, that Mr. Papineau goes out, and that Sir Allen McNab is to be Adjutant General.

The Montreal Herald of the 27th complains bitterly of the ignorance displayed by the English Parliament with regard to Canadian affairs. This is, at the present crisis, very significant. It does not threaten a separation, but speaks of the policy of the English government as calculated to lead to such an event. It recommends the following three modes of relief for the evils resulting to Canada from the passage of the corn bill:

First, the remission of the interest on the capital expended on our public works. Second, the entire repeal of the duty on our exports of grain—and third, the removal of all commercial restrictions in favor of British manufactures, and some modifications of the navigation laws, by which foreign shipping may be permitted to transport our produce to the home market.

The Halifax papers of the 18th inst. announce the arrival at that port on the 13th, of H. M. troop ship Athol, Commander Perrie, from Portsmouth, with a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, and also the troop ship Arabian, from Cork with detachments for the 77th and 33d regiments.

The Cape Breton papers state that the fisheries on that coast have been very abundant this year.

Several emigrant ships have arrived at Quebec within the last few days. There are no less than between 2,000 and 3,000 now there. They all proceed West.

The Quebec Gazette says: The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned an important regulation in the timber trade, having signified to the Board of Customs their approval that all sawn or hewn timber, wood plank, or thick stuff of eight inches and upwards on the smallest side, but not being wood planed or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, may be deemed hewn, and charged with the duty payable on that description accordingly.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE LATER FROM YUCATAN.

The barque Tarquin arrived yesterday from Yucatan, having sailed from Laguna on the 19th inst.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the Tarquin, that on the 16th inst. the U. S. brig Somers, Com. Ingraham, received despatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war, and offering their services to furnish the Somers with whatever the vessel might require. The Somers immediately took on board some supplies, and sailed the same night to join the squadron off Vera Cruz.

The letter which is appended hereto, gives a clear idea of the design of the visit of the Somers, and of the present anomalous position of Yucatan towards this country and Mexico.

CAMPBACHY, June 12, 1846.

"The United States brig Somers arrived at Campbachy on the 4th of June, with instructions to pay the usual respects to the authorities, and to present assurances of sympathy and friendly dispositions of the United States towards the young Republic.

"A note from Capt. Ingraham, addressed to our Consul, in which an inquiry was made as to the position which Yucatan would assume in the present war between the United States and Mexico, was referred by our Consul to the Supreme Government at Merida, and deemed of so much importance by the President as to be placed before the Extraordinary Congress now in session. The Congress by a large vote instructed the Government to reply to the American Consul, that Yucatan is in an actual state of separation from the rest of the Republic, having resumed her sovereignty according to the decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 1st of January last, the tenor not having been altered or annulled, and consequently effective in all parts; and that the people of Yucatan are assembled, by means of their Representatives, in Extraordinary Congress, to deliberate on the future position of the Peninsula." The Government also hold out an intimation that they are willing to treat with any one properly authorized by the United States. The subject matter of this resolution of Congress was considered in a popular meeting at Campbachy, and approved by a vote of 80 to 4.

"The present situation of Yucatan with regard to Mexico is a perfect anomaly, and I do not think that it is probable that she will change her present undetermined position for one of absolute independence. If Mexico were to shut her ports against the products of Yucatan, the latter would lose her only possible market and would of course be impoverished and ruined."

"The subject of declaring the absolute independence of the peninsula and a final separation from Mexico has been discussed with great warmth; but it is easy to see that there will be great reluctance to sever forever the bonds which bind them to Mexico. They will endeavor to preserve a neutrality during this war, and then rely upon their fitness to conciliate Mexico, so as still to have the advantages of her ports. It is the policy of the United States to encourage such a position rather than one of absolute independence."

EMIGRATION.—A writer for a N. York paper states that the emigration to this country from Europe the present year will probably exceed 250,000 souls.

The Radnor arrived yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, to which place she had carried a considerable quantity of military stores and supplies. Captain Douglass states before he left Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Bransford arrived as an express from Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas. He reports that Armijo had been superseded as Governor of Santa Fe, and Gen. Urrea appointed in his place; and that the most vigorous steps were taken to prepare for a war of defence and offence: that fortifications and military preparations of various kinds were going on; that a draft was actively progressing in Santa Fe and Chihuahua, and that every third man of the whole population was taken. The Indians were reported to be unfavorable to the Americans, and the Mexicans relied much on their aid. Gen. Urrea had despatched 300 troops to march to Bent's Fort, and to meet Spier's company on the prairies and conduct it into Santa Fe. This was the company that was said to have taken a quantity of arms and ammunition to Santa Fe, and in pursuit of which Col. Kearney had sent the U. S. Dragoons. Mr. Bransford states that it would be impossible for the dragoons to overtake them before they would arrive at Santa Fe. Mr. B. expressed the opinion very confidently that before that time Bent's Fort would be in the possession of the Mexicans. He also states that Mr. Bent, J. Fogler, and Francis Blair had gone to Chihuahua in the spring and had been expected home more than a month, and their failure to arrive had created the impression that they had been arrested and detained as prisoners of war.

The Radnor, left Fort Leavenworth on Monday last—at that time nine volunteer companies had arrived at the Fort; and she met the Iowa with Weightman's company at Lexington, and the Amaranth with Fisher's company at Marion. The company of Capt. Hudson was the only one in uniform, and was marked for its discipline and orderly conduct. All the regular troops had started over the prairie except 30 or 40. The volunteer companies from the upper country are said to embrace a large number of bold, rough, ungovernable spirits, who delight in the largest liberty; and it is found exceedingly difficult to subject them to military discipline. Col. Kearney has much trouble in keeping order, and will probably find it more difficult to discipline some of the Missouri volunteers than to conquer New Mexico. One man had deserted from Capt. Walton's company. The absence of the regular troops and officers renders it more difficult to enforce discipline or teach military tactics. Order and discipline are essential to the safety and success of an army, and should be enforced at all hazards. No man should join the army who is not prepared to submit to its discipline and comply with the rules and usages of the camp.—*St. Louis New Era.*

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

Capt. Fischer's Company of Artillery, who left St. Louis on the 16th ult. to proceed by the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth, arrived at the latter place on the 20th ult. The company commanded by Capt. Weightman had arrived previously, and these two batteries will probably compose the only Artillery in the whole Expedition. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, under date of June 23, says that no news had yet arrived respecting the success of Captain Moore and his dragoons, ordered out to cut off or stop the Mexican supplies. The writer doubts the rumors of extensive military preparation under General Armijo, for the relief of Santa Fe, and thus speculates about the further movements of Gen. Kearney.

As to our probable route, nothing is known. As to what the opposition will be, that we shall or may meet with in the course of our campaign, and especially at Santa Fe, the vaguest rumors exist, and unwarranted speculations indulged in. Some think that this present force, now being ordered out, will only constitute the avant guard of a much stronger force to follow us. Some think it certain that we shall be ordered to the Pacific, and others that we shall be ordered south to Chihuahua. There is only one thing to be deduced from all this—that positive information regarding our destination will not be given us, until we are beyond the reach of all influences apt to embarrass our progress or prove deleterious to discipline and subordination. Fort Bent seems to be the rendezvous of our entire forces, and immense trains of provision wagons are being prepared to be sent out, and form a complete line between this place and the encampment of the army.

CANDID.

"You've visited my daughter a long time," said an anxious mother, to a young gentleman of our acquaintance the other day. "What are you're intentions sir?"

"Honorable, entirely so," said the gentleman, "I intend backing out, as coachmen say."

"Do you, do you? backing out, ha! and pray, sir, what may be your reason for deceiving the poor girl this way?"

"I have several," said our friend. "Well name one if you can, you imp of Satan—you little waisted, knock kneed, pale faced, no whiskered do!"

"Your daughter," said he, interrupting her, "don't wear her bustle right! I have seen it one sided. Her dress maker tells me, she's padded in a dozen places, and wears two pair of stays—her false teeth don't stay in well, and she puts castor oil on her wig. Madam, I can't stand such carelessness—you'll let me off now, I reckon."

The old woman did let him off, for in two minutes she and her daughter were seen streaking it down street, probably to tear out the eyes of the dress-maker.

Pay the printer: he needs a few dimes

BOSTON TELEGRAPH COMPLETED.

Triumph of American Genius.—The Cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, in simultaneous communication with each other!

The Electric Telegraph to Boston was completed yesterday afternoon, at half past four o'clock. New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston, have thus been removed to Hallowell street, New York! It is really so, for all practical purposes. We are also within six hours of Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester! And in a few weeks when the Albany line is complete, and extended to Buffalo, all the great cities of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District containing the Seat of Government (forming together a territory several times larger than Great Britain and Ireland) will be able to communicate with each other simultaneously!

This wonderful achievement of American genius reflects the highest honor upon our country. Mr. Morse, the great inventor of the Electric Telegraph, has just cause to rejoice. His most sanguine expectations have been realized, and we heartily congratulate him upon these magnificent results of his long years of toil and industrious application. An event so important to our happy Union, as the opening of a new mode of communication calculated to unite us still closer, should be celebrated by a public demonstration. The following lines of Electric Telegraph are now completed and in operation in the U. States:—

Washington to Baltimore,	40 miles!
Baltimore to Philadelphia,	37 "
Philadelphia to New York,	68 "
N. Y. to New Haven, (about)	84 "
New Haven to Hartford,	36 "
Hartford to Springfield,	26 "
Springfield to Boston,	88 "
Albany to Rochester,	252 "
Total,	721 miles!

[New York Sun.]

CANADIAN JEALOUSY.

The Canadian papers affect to regard the battles with the Mexicans of the 9th and 9th of May, as very small affairs indeed, and as exhibiting no remarkable proofs of capacity or courage. Six thousand Mexicans, fighting with desperate valor, and entrenched in almost impregnable position, are routed by 1700 Americans, and this is a mere matter of moonshine, though if 1700 British veterans had performed precisely the same act, it would have been no doubt a miracle of modern science and intrepidity. Our Canadian neighbors evidently feel sore at the triumph of the American arms, and more so, that they were prepared by the capture of Thornton's dragoons to anticipate a different result. There is a bitterness of spirit about all this, which is in good keeping with the character of provincials, but scarcely creditable in prints which make pretensions to intelligence and liberality. They ought to recollect that there can be such things as heroism and military prowess beyond the circle of the little isle to which they trace their ancestry, and that the same Saxon blood, which has made that island the wonder of the world, flows in all its original power and purity in American veins.—*Amer. Dem.*

Disolution.

THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved the Partnership existing between them as Merchants and Grocers, in this place, and the books and accounts of the firm have been left in the hands of Mr. Coe, for adjustment.—Those having transactions with the house are most earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle up their respective dues.

R. OLIVE, JNO. J. COE.

Smithland, July 17, 1846

FAIR WARNING.

THE Books Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Coe & Olive, have been left with the undersigned, for settlement. The firm requires every one of its outstanding dues, and if those indebted will only but consult their interest, they will come forward immediately or a little sooner, if possible, and square up. Money we want and the money we will have, that is the plain fact of it; this, our friends will take as "a fair warning" and act accordingly.

I can always be found at the old stand ready to receive and receipt for all amounts "FORWARDED."

Smithland, Ky. July 17th 1846.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on business in the stand, formerly occupied by Coe & Olive, and will keep constantly on hand, at the most reduced prices, a handsome and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in that line together with a splendid

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES.

All of which he deals out to his friends from town or country, unexceptionably low, for the ready cash in hand, or in exchange for country produce. All are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Smithland, July 17, 1846.

Chopper's Look at This!!

WE WISH to employ immediately fifteen or twenty good CHOPPERS, for whom we are willing to pay the very highest wages. Persons wishing employment in this way had best apply very soon. Remember we give the highest wages and pay promptly. Apply to

SHERAR & RAWLEIGH.

Smithland, Ky., July 18, 1846. 31

Nails, Iron & Ploughmold's. 100 kegs Nails and Spikes, wrought and cut, all sizes 50 pieces molar.

H. F. GIVEN & CO.

April 11, 1846

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Smithland, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Department as dead.

Persons applying for letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Allison, J S | King, A |
| Addy, Charles | L |
| Avery, B | Lovejoy, Wm |
| Acus, Margaret | Leak, G |
| Allen, M E | Lebetter, J |
| | M |
| Briggs, Miss C 2 | McCloud, Jno |
| Briggs, C M 2 | McClundies, Jno |
| Baker, J M | Mowbray, Geo |
| Babb, H R | McGraw, J H |
| Baker, Geo | Mann, W C |
| Baldwin, H 2 | Morlart, W W |
| Brady, B T | Markham, G W |
| Blackston, Miss E C | Mays, Mrs Mary |
| Bigham, H 2 B | McCloud, W D |
| Barnett, P C | McQuishy, M B |
| Baker, R A | Manskin, M |
| Buckley, J C | McCowan, A |
| Babbson, J | Munay, C C |
| | Martin, R W |
| | N |
| Cole, Sam'l C 3 | Nunn, Sam'l |
| Cooke, Geo B | Nuly, Mrs M |
| Collin, Jno | Nuly, Matthew |
| Cabell, N B | Newton, Andrew |
| | O |
| Cummings, J W | Ormsby, Jno |
| Christian, E S | Owens, J L |
| Cuts, Wm | P |
| Cox, Allen | Pierre, J M |
| Conray, J L | Plumler, S O |
| Chandler & Robbins | Pettit, Wm 3 |
| | P |
| Dycus, G D 2 | Pale, Thos |
| Davis, W R 2 | Price, Thos |
| Damry, Sarah | R |
| Delane, Jas | Ross, B J |
| Davis, Jno | Ross, Jno Jr |
| Davis, J W | Rue, Jno 2 |
| Disher, D | Robertson, Miss M |
| Dickinson, Jos | Richardson, D N |
| Danon, J B | Rappold, Stephen |
| Dooley, Lloyd | Richardson, Wm |
| Dunning, Jas | Ross, J K |
| Daniels, Chas | Ringman, M |
| Drenery, D L | Ridge, C |
| Doorman, M | Roe, Thos |
| | S |
| Ellis, Miss Martha 2 | Simpson, Wm |
| Elam, Mrs S A | Smedler, B F |
| Elmore, A | Stone, Miss E |
| | Smith, O B |
| Fritts, A J | Sills, T B |
| Fife, James | Smith, J M |
| Fox, B S | Stine, J |
| Fieldine, Mrs Nancy | Spargo, J D |
| Flora, W J | Smith, P M |
| | T |
| Goodrich, D W | Tisdall, S 2 |
| Gilbert, Jno | Tombs, Wm |
| Ganitt, E | Thomas, C H |
| Grace, J L | Thompson, P |
| Gray, Daniel | Tolley, Miss M |
| Grady, Jas M | Thompson, Wm |
| Ganitt, Johnson | Tolley, Jas |
| | V |
| Hamilton, G W | Viser, Jas H 6 |
| Houghton, Robt 2 | Vandome, C H 2 |
| Horton, J K 4 | Vick, A |
| Haley, Wm | Veals & Gilbert |
| Herrington, Thos | Vaughan, Wm |
| Hall, Edw | W |
| Hentus, E | Walker, T C |
| Hudson, M D 2 | Wyatt & Dycus |
| Hunter, B | White, Capt |
| Hawkins, Jno | Watson, W R |
| Hancock, Mrs C | Wellbank, P N |
| Holman, Wm | Wells, L 2 |
| Harmon, Sam'l | Williamson & Leep |
| Hasluck, Thos H | er 4 |
| Hall, A | Wall, Capt Wm 2 |
| | Walker, J M 2 |
| Jones, W B | Weaver, Miss L |
| Jones, Thos | Whistler, E S 2 |
| Joiner, Capt | Ware, Wm 2 |
| Jenkins, Mrs Mary | Wade, W H |
| Johnson, W 2 | Whitson, B |
| James, J B | White, N |
| Kirkham, J | Withron, Miss J E |
| King, Wm | Wilder, Edw |
| Kolb, J H | Wilson, Miss R |

JOHN A. MARTIN, P. M.
Smithland, July 4, 1846.

Pico's Patent Truss.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform those who it may concern, that he has recently purchased the exclusive privilege of constructing, applying and vending Dr. Pico's celebrated patent metallic truss, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Hernia (rupture), within all the seven counties lying south-west of Tennessee river, in the State of Kentucky. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the above means of relief, may be accommodated by calling on me, at my office, in Benton, Marshall county, Kentucky. Jan. 3, 1846. J. SHINN, M. D.

I do certify that some time about April, 1846, I purchased of Dr. Justus Shinn, Pico's Patent Metallic Truss for a black boy of mine whose bowels were subject to protrude and was completely prostrated and useless to me at times with and by this complaint, and that he did not wear the above truss more than three months before he was able, by means of said Truss, to perform the hardest work of my saw-mill, and has become at this time, which is about three months, almost entirely sound and healed up in the abdominal ring or orifice, and that there has not been a protrusion of his bowels from soon after the use of this Truss, even when the Truss is entirely taken off. ALLEN PEARCE.
Jos. Boden, Attest.
Caldwell county, Ky., July 1, 1846.

FOUND AT LAST!!

THE

American Anti-Febrile

A certain, safe and speedy

REMEDY,

FOR

FEVER AND AGUE,

CAN be had at my Store on the corner of Water and Level streets, near the Patterson House. When used according to the directions accompanying each bottle, a certain cure is guaranteed. If entire satisfaction is not given, or a failure to cure should occur, the patient's money shall be returned. Our rule of action is—No cure no pay.

Smithland, Ky. J. E. SANDS.
Sep. 30, 1845.

LIQUORS: LIQUORS!! LIQUORS!!!

Just received, a splendid pipe of old Cognac Brandy. Half pipe of pure Holland Gin; half pipe of comm. brandy, and half pipe of Port Wine, which can be had very cheap.

May 9, 1846. JNO. E. SANDS.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure

Of all Diseases arising from an Impure

State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete

Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or pustules on

the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore

Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald

Head, Enlargement and pain

of the Bones and Joints,

Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic

Symptoms, Sciatia or

Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an

injurious use of Mercury, As-

cites, or Dropsy, Ex-

posure or Impru-

dence in Life.

Also,

Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely

known, and every day the field of its usefulness

is extending. It is approved and highly recom-

mended by Physicians, and is admitted to be

the most powerful and searching preparation

from the root that has ever been employed in

medical practice. It is not only a powerful

but general, extending through the whole system

It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood

and restores a healthy tone to the organs which

generate that fluid.

It is put up in a highly concentrated form for

convenience and portability, and when diluted

according to the directions, each bottle will make

six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is

then superior in medicinal value to the various

preparations bearing the name.

The following is an extract from a letter re-

ceived from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted

for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspe-

sia &c., and recently with an affection of the

Throat and Chest.

BAILEYSBURGH, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I com-

menced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings

were almost past expression; my throat was com-

pletely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and

the e were frequently weeks together that I could

scarcely breathe above a whisper, and besides, the

inflammation from my throat extended to my head,

so that my hearing was very much impaired.

After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my

health improved, and my throat is now well; I

am as free from cough and tightness of the chest

as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My

throat has been well about three months, the cure

of which has been effected entirely by the use of

your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following certificate was addressed to our

Agents at St. Louis, and is similar to others fre-

quently received from all sections of our country.

Facis are stubborn things; therefore let not the

afflicted despond, but use the right medicine, and

be cured without loss or delay.

REUS CREEK, Mo., April 1, 1845.

Messrs. R. & J. Adams—In the year 1812,

from exposure while in the army, my hip, thigh,

and leg, down to my toes, became swollen a

third larger than their natural size, and after a

time ulcerated and broke, and remained a

running ulcer for five or six years, and at intervals

ever since that period, until I concluded my only

hope for life was amputation, but I now have the

pleasure of stating that, after my leg had been

so swollen for thirty odd years, and a large por-

tion of the time ulcerated and exceedingly painful,

by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, the swell-

ing from my hip to my toes has entirely subsided,

the ulcers have been healed and my general

health much improved.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN MCUNE.

For further particulars and conclusive evi-

dence of its superior value and efficacy, see

pamphlets, which may be obtained of the Propri-

etors and Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists,

No. 79, Fulton St. corner of Gold—N. York.

Price \$1 per Bottle—six bottles for \$5.

For sale by JOHN E. SANDS, Smithland, Ky.

Nov. 15th 4845.—t.

WEST TENNESSEES YNODICAL

Male Academy.

M'Leonesville, Carroll Co. Tennessee

JOHN MILLIKEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PADUCAH, KY.

WILL practice in McCracken and the ad-

joining counties.

Office at the Post Office.

October 18, 1845.—t

To all whom it may concern

I HAVE near the Lower main steam-

boat landing, a number of fine lots for im-

provement which I would dispose of on a rea-

sonable ground rent for a long term of years—say

eight or nine, if wished. Several of the lots are

handisomely situated for building business houses,

and must at no very distant day be right in the

interest of the business portion of the place.

One of the lots is immediately adjoining the

one on which the Patterson House stands, fronts

25 feet, and is opposite the landing, where it is

most probable Messrs. H. F. Given & Co. will

place their splendid new wharf boat. I have al-

ready conveyed to the said Messrs. H. F. Given & Co.

an interest in the lot adjoining, equally ad-

vantageously located.

Persons wishing to procure property easy and

cheap had best call soon and see me on the sub-

ject, or consult with Wm. Scott Haynes, at the

Republican office, who can give them any infor-

mation in the premises, which, they may desire.

Also, C. GREEN.

Smithland Ky Jan. 17, 1846.

A CARD.

THE proprietor of the Smithland Drug Store

returns his grateful acknowledgments to the

people of Smithland and surrounding country,

for the very liberal patronage already received,

and pledges himself that if diligent application

to business, and a disposition to accommodate

his customers, merits and will increase his pa-

tronage, he is determined to have it.

That a Drug and Chemical Store, where

every thing in the line can be obtained at al-

lows, is an immense convenience to the com-

munity, is certain, and in order that such an es-

tablishment may be kept here it is important to

have patronage, and if the community will ex-

tend to the establishment that support which the

Proprietor hopes to merit, he promises them to

keep such a one as will be a credit to the town.

The establishment is a very general one, in-

cluding almost every thing in the line. I am al-

so the agent for the most popular patent med-

cines, many of which are very justly cele-

brated by the Profession. I am the Wholesale

and Retail Agent for Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated

Pills, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicine, Dr. Sher-

man's Lozenges, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

&c., &c., and to the list of other articles to nu-

merous to mention. Do you want to buy any of

the above articles cheap, just call at SANDS'.

Call soon or you may miss a chance.

Smithland, y. Nov. 11th. 1845.

VARITIES.

Cuerlain, Triple Extract, Extrajon

Brand Double and Au de Cologne

De Oranges Triple, Orange Water,

Huile Antique Oil.

Lilly white Vinegreed, Glean's Aro-

matic Rose tooth paste, Glean's Rose an-

aromatics, Sarsaparilla, Savon, Savon

Superior, Aia Rose, Sultana, Ceylon, Ambre,

Silk, Nonpareil, English, Windsor and com-

mon bar Soap. All excellent articles for the

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilette.

Court Plaster, Gold Leaf, Violin String, Seal-

ing wax Packet Knives, Combs, Pencils, Pear

Batons, Beare Oil Potomac, Ink and Stationery

of every kind with many other articles to nu-

merous to mention. Do you want to buy any of

the above articles cheap, just call at SANDS'.

Call soon or you may miss a chance.

March 7th 1846.

SMITHLAND DRUG STORE UP

AGAIN.

The subscriber is happy to be able

to announce to his friends and the

public generally, that he has rebuilt

and neatly fitted up on the same ground

where his house, together with his stock

was destroyed by fire, and that he has

received the most General and best

selection of STOCK OF ARTICLES in his line

ever offered in this region of country.

Grateful for past favors, which he hopes still to

receive from the people, though fortune frowns,

S. F. SINGLETON.

Smithland, February 6, 1846.

JOHN E. SANDS would most respectfully

inform his friends and the public generally,

that he always keeps on hand, and will sell at

the most reduced prices, every article connected

with his line of business.

He has now on hand and for sale very low for

country produce.

Cincinnati Flour,

Oil Rye and Common Whiskey,

French Brandy and American Gin,

Claret Wine and Molasses,

Imperial, Moqua, Black and Gunpowder Tea,

Cloves, Allspice, Cinnamon and Ginger,

Black Pepper, Starch, Salsaparilla, Nutmegs,

Magnesia, Salts, Copraes, Indigo,

Madder, Alum, Indigo Blue,

Vanilla, Sugar, No. 1, 2, 3,

Vinegar, Honey, Raisins, Currants,

Segars—Light Yellows, Brown Regalia's,

Common, Havana and Butler's Best,

Glass Tumblers, Decanters and Tinklers,

Blk Bottles, Sweet Oil and Castor Oil,

Persian Caps, Matches and Cheese,